WOODBURY GLENN CONDOMINIUM PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022 (Prepared 2023)

Introduction

The Woodbury Glenn Condominium Public Water System has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Woodbury Glenn Condominium receives its drinking water from 2 water wells located on the southern side of Woodbury. The two wells pump water into the Woodbury Pump Building and are treated through several stages of treatment. The first stage is a cyclone particulate filter, then through an ion exchange softening system, then through chlorine injection, and then through contact tanks that ensures a minimum of 30 minutes of contact time. The water is then pumped through high service flow pumps to your home. Woodbury Glenn Condominiums in 2022 had an unconditioned license to operate this water system.

Susceptibility of Your Drinking Water Source to Contamination

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Woodbury Glen Condominiums has a high susceptibility to contamination because the aquifer is sand and gravel and lacks an overlying protective layer of clay. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. Because of the depths of the wells, there is less of susceptibility of contaminants than a surface water system. Please notify your water system if you observe or hear of any contaminant spill in your local area. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Woodbury Glenn Condominiums are available by contacting Brandon Mantel from Donamarc Water Systems Co at 330-896-4949 or email brandon@donamarc.com.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban Strom water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Woodbury Glenn Condominium Public Water System conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic contaminant sampling during the prior to and through 2022 years. Samples were collected for a total of over 30 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Woodbury Glenn Condominium Water Supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Woodbury Glenn Condominium Public Water System drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.8	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.176	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.04	0.75-1.53	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant Byproducts							
TTHM's (ppb)	NA	80	5.4	NA	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	< 2.0		NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	__0_ out of __5__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.017		NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	_0__ out of _5__ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Arsenic Educational Information

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodbury Glenn Condominium Public Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting Brandon Mantel from Donamarc Water Systems Co at 330-896-4949 or email brandon@donamarc.com. For more information on your drinking water contact Brandon Mantel at 330-896-4949 or 800-532-3330.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- NA: Not Applicable